

732

1912 Dates J-BK

Franklin

Charles Martel defeated the  
Arabs near Tours.

732

1012 Dates J-BK

Battle between TOURS & POITIEUX

Caliph

Arabs were defeated by  
Charles Martel

The greatest extent of the Caliphate  
under the last of the OMAYYADS  
included southwestern Asia, northern  
coast of Africa; part of Spanish peninsula,  
NARBONA in southern France,

Carriz, Sardinia, & the  
Bacone gales  
There were constant wars with  
the followers of A-L1

Bede Completed ECCLESIASTICAL  
History of the English People

He preceded his great work  
with 2 treatises on the reckoning  
and sequencing of Time

703 - DE TEMPORIBUS (On Time)

725 - DE TEMPORUM RATIONE  
(On Measurement of Time)

These Chronologies had their

and great influence in popularizing  
our measurement system & during  
recent times with B.C. and A.D.  
Bald sought to order the trade of  
Christian history, but the primary  
motion and purpose of his calculations  
rested on a different and peculiar  
revolution problem in ecclesiastical  
learning - the reckoning of zones

732

Saracens were finally stopped in Aquitaine in 732 by Charles Martel, "Mayor of the Palace" to the Frankish King, who drove them back (south) over the Pyrenees.

Leo prepared to send troops to enforce his edict against Pope Gregory and clergy, but the elements fought against him and wrecked his fleet before it could reach Italy. But in the East the battle between iconoclasts and iconodules was only begun.

Gregory II (3) pope. Leo's fleet for subjugation of Italy destroyed by storms.

Abd al-Rahman invades and conquers Aquitaine, routing Eudo; but he is killed and his forces are shattered by Charles Martel at the decisive battle of Poitiers, (also known as Tours)



The governor of Spain Abd er. Rahman swept into Aquitaine with a vast army and drove EUDO in complete route over the Loire. The fugitive duke betook himself straight to Charles.

The victory of Charles the Hammer did at a blow save the West from a prolonged and exhausting struggle with a very uncertain issue.

Charles, a work of swift movement rapidly drew in a great force from every quarter, with which Abd el-Kahman suddenly found himself faced in the neighborhood of Porters - though Town has been given the battle the name by which it is most commonly known. For 6 days the armies lay opposite each other maneuvering and skirmishing. On the morning of the 7th day

Ad a-Rahman attacked. Through the day a  
jamboree with aged, very numerous, including  
the senior chief himself, were there. The French  
stated the tribe would be across the next day,  
but after the morning broke, the snowing  
was in full flight to the south and there  
camp was doubled, chairs, as Patton had reported,  
no less obviously, the work of a day and  
in camp it was now in the evening. Penetration  
that before had made good his journey, now  
again did show penetrating beyond the known Indian  
the French camp and the change of the history of the world.

The danger united the Frankish  
states. The duke of AQUITAINE fled to  
Charles MARTEL for aid. In 732  
in the plains near TOURS, with his  
close array of mailed AUSTRASIAN  
infantry met the Arab host.

From dawn to dark, on a Saturday  
in October, the gallant turbaned  
horsemen of the Saracens hurled

themselves in vain against the walls  
of iron. That night, the winning  
Arabie state in silent flight took  
their camp. The killing took up the high -  
water mark of the Sacoan mission.  
the population of contemporary  
and at Toward work with WAREATTION,  
SALAMIS, METARUS and CHALONS in  
the long struggle between Arab  
and Europe!

Charles Mott, the grandfather  
of the tribe of advisors of John through  
Europe.  
By the time John was  
supposed from north Africa and  
Spain to the OXUS and from the  
CAUCASUS to the YEMEN

732

Charles Martel defeated the  
SARACENS at the battle  
of TOURS

732

Duncan: Cal

Frank's Halt Islamic Advance  
Southern France



The Arabs were halted at the Battle of Poitiers by Charles Martel, the "mayor of the Palace" in Frankish Austrasia and the grandfather of Charlemagne.

The Arab assault on northern Europe was repulsed, never to be taken up again.

Charles Martel's victory also

meted his ascension over the  
duke of Aquitaine and began his  
reign of the north of France  
the marriage and their marriage  
the Contingent.  
Charles Martel, like the Emperor, had  
understood that only the Persian  
system of saving great rivers from  
and held off made murder like the  
note.

Battle of Tours (Poitiers)  
Moorish conquest of Europe  
was halted.

Franks under Charles Martel  
("the Hammer") (688-741?)  
withstood furious Muslim  
cavalry attacks under  
Abd al Rahman (died 732)

732 AD

## Battle of Tours

Decisive

Charles Martel defeated the  
Saracens and saved Europe  
from subjection to the Moslem  
Yoke

732

Duncan; Cai

a year after Bede published his  
"HISTORY...", the Merovingian kings  
of France decisively beat back the  
Moslem invaders of Spain as they  
attempted to roll into southern  
France.

May 7 32

1912 Dates J-BK

### BORDEAUX

The moderns in their conquests did not overlook France, and in 1332 Bordeaux was stormed and sacked by these invaders.

732

1912 Dates J-BK

(689-741) CHARLES MARTEL (THE HAMMER)

Son of Pipin of HERISTAL and mayor of the palace under the last Merovingian King of the Franks. He was made mayor of the Palace on the death of his father in 714. He conquered the West Franks and became ruler of all the Franks. He is most famous for his wars against the Saracens, who settled in Spain and attempted to cross the PYRENEES.

and conquer the rest of Europe. He  
overthrew them in 732 in the great  
battle near Poitiers in which their  
chief, ABD-er-RAHMAN fell. He  
defeated them again in 738 and  
took LANGUEDOC from them. He left  
his kingdom to his 2 sons Karlmann  
and Pippin the Short.



Oct. 732

1912 Dates J-BK

(7 - 732) ABD-ER-RAHMAN

A Saracen governor of Spain who with 80,000 men invaded Gaul and met the Franks under Charles Martel near POITIEERS in the Battle of Tours (Oct, 732). After 6 days of hand-to-hand fighting the Saracens were defeated.

Battle of Tours, France  
DECISIVE battle of the World.

Between the Franks & Saracens. The Saracens had overrun Persia, Syria, Egypt, Africa and Spain, unchecked and Moslem rule and religion were enforced. CHARLES MARTEL, Duke of Austrasian Franks, had no standing army but gathered war seasoned recruits from all sections of the

great Frank territory; organized them and  
near the River AUDE defeated the Morlans  
who disorganized by continuous plunder  
of captured cities. The conquest was driven  
back to Eastern Europe and Christianity was  
secured to Portugal.

732 AD.

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### Battle of Tours

#7 of Cressy's "15 Decisive Battles

Charles Martel defeated  
the Saracens and saved Europe  
from subjection to the Moorish  
yoke

732.5 +

To maintain his horsemen, the prototype of the knightly class was expensive, and Charles Martel confiscated a great deal of church property and endowed his armed warriors with land so they could afford it. For this he may be regarded as the founder of that system of tying

and owing to the fulfillment  
of military obligations which in  
some degree known as  
Friedholm

OCT. 732 AD

BATTLE OF TOURS (POITIERS)

SATURDAY

Charles Martel, master of swift movement rapidly drew in a great force from every quarter with which Abd er-Rahman suddenly found himself faced. For 6 days the armies lay opposite each other, maneuvering and skirmishing. On the morning of the 7th day Abd er-Rahman attacked. Through the day a furious <sup>BATTLE</sup> ~~day~~ raged; vast numbers, including the SARACEN chief himself, were slain. The Franks believed the battle would be renewed the next day, but when the morning broke, the enemy were in full flight for the south and their camp was deserted.

Oct 732

## BATTLE OF POITIERS

Franks under Charles Martel  
defeated Muslims from Spain  
under ABD-ul-RAHMAN